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Boyas

AND BETZ TREE NEWS

In presenting this 1940 folder to the growing public we have tried to make it impressive and interesting. Read all of the pertinent items and look over the list of plants we offer. You will find the prices especially low and you may buy with the assurance that you will get well-grown, sturdy trees and shrubs which will go right on growing for you. We have been operating our nursery for over forty years and have shipped Boyd Grown Plants to every state and to almost every section of the world.

It is with sadness that we announce the death of Mr. Frank S. Betz, the man who has done so much to foster the planting of trees and shrubs. For several years before his death we have been carrying on his work and will continue our efforts to increase the interest so excellently fostered by him for many years. Read the special section on page two of this folder regarding Mr. Betz.

Our terms are Cash with Order unless otherwise arranged. All quotations in this list are net for the plants packed and delivered to the express office or post-office. Customers to pay the transportation charges. Light packages can go by parcel post and in such cases you should add 15% to the list price to cover this cost. A certificate of inspection will accompany each order. We guarantee all varieties to be true to name and will replace any stock which proves otherwise. We will not be liable, however, for an amount greater than the original purchase price.

Specimen Shrubs

These plants should not be confused with smaller seedlings; all have been given special care to form them into extra good shape and size.

	Each	Per 10	Per 25
Almond, pink	\$.25	\$1.75	\$3.50
Almond, pink 18-24 inch Althea 18-24 inch	.35	$\frac{2.75}{1.50}$	$\frac{5.50}{3.00}$
Althea 2-3 feet	.25	1.75	3.50
Arrow-wood	.25	$\frac{1.75}{2.75}$	$\frac{3.50}{5.50}$
Barberry, Japanese12-15 inch	.25	1.75	3.50
Barberry, Japanese 15-18 inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Barberry, Red Leaf 9-12 inch	.25	$\frac{1.75}{2.75}$	3.50 5.50
Barberry, Red Leaf	.35	2.75	5.50
Rutterfly Rush 2-3 feet	.45	$\frac{3.50}{1.75}$	$7.00 \\ 3.50$
Beautyberry 18-24 inch Beautyberry 2-3 feet	.35	2.75	5.50
Calveanthus18-24 inch	.25	1.75	3.50
Calycanthus 2-3 feet Coralberry 18-24 inch	.35	$\frac{2.75}{1.75}$	$\frac{5.50}{3.50}$
Coralberry 2-3 feet	.35	2.75	5.50
Cornus (Shrub Dogwood) Red Bark	.20	1.50	3.00
Cornus (Shruh Dogwood) 2-3 feet	.30	2.50	5.00
Crane Myrtle, red & pink 18-24 inch	.40	$\frac{3.25}{4.25}$	6.50 8.50
Crape Myrtle, red & pink. 2-3 feet Cydonia Japonica 12-18 inch	.50 .25	1.75	3.50
Cydonia Japonica18-24 Inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Deutzia 18-24 inch	.25	1.75 2.75	3.56
Deutzia 2-3 feet Elder, American 18-24 inch	.25	1.75	3.50
Elder, American 2-3 feet	.35	2.75	5.50
Forsythia 18-24 inch	.25	1.75 2.75	$\frac{3.50}{5.50}$
Forsythia 2-3 feet Hydrangea Pee Gee 12-18 inch	.25	1.75	3.50
Hydrangea Pee Gee18-24 inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Hydrangea Arborescens12-18 inch	.25	$\frac{1.75}{2.75}$	3.50 5.50
Hydrangea Arborescens18-24 inch Hydrangea Oakleaf12-18 inch	.25		3.50
Hydrangea Oakleaf	.35		$\frac{5.50}{3.50}$
Hypericum 18-24 inch Hypericum 2-3 feet	.35 .35		5.50
Ilex (Winterberry)18-24 inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Ilex (Winterberry) 2-3 teet	.45 .25	3.50 1.75	7.00 3.50
Lilac, Persian 18-24 inch Lilac, Persian 2-3 feet	.35		
Rush Honeysuckle 18-24 inch	.25		3.50
Bush Honeysuckle 2-3 leet	.35	2.75	5.50
Sumac—Glabra, Typhina & 2-3 feet 3-4 feet	.20		3.00
3-4 feet	.25 .25		$\frac{3.50}{3.50}$
Mock Orange 18-24 inch Mock Orange 2-3 feet	.35		5.50
Moss Locust 12-18 inch	.20		$\frac{3.00}{3.50}$
Moss Locust	.25		3.50
Fragrant Sumac	.35		5.50
Purple Fringe 18-24 inch	.25		3.50
Purple Fringe 2-3 feet	.35 .35		5.50 5.50
Spirea Thunbergi 2-3 feet Spirea Van Houttei 18-24 inch	.15		2.50
Snirea Van Houttei 2-3 feet	.20		$\frac{3.00}{3.50}$
Spirea Van Houttei 3-4 feet Spirea Callosa Rosea 15-18 inch	.25		3.50
Spirea Callosa Rosea 18-24 inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Spirea Anthony Waterer12-15 inch Spirea Anthony Waterer15-18 inch	.35		$\frac{5.50}{7.00}$
Stewartia Pentagyna18-24 inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Stewartia Pentagyna 2-3 feet	.45		7.00 3.50
Tamarix 18-24 inch Tamarix 2-3 feet	.25		$\frac{3.50}{5.50}$
Common Snowball12-18 inch	.35	2.75	5.50
Common Snowball18-24 Inch	.45		7.00
Japanese Snowball 12-18 inch	.35		5.50 7.00
Japanese Snowball 18-24 inch Vitex 18-24 inch	.25		3.50
Vitex 2-3 feet	.35	2.75	5.50
Weigelia Rosea 18-24 inch	.25		3.50 5.50
Weigelia Rosea 2-3 feet Weigelia Hendersonia 18-24 inch	.35		2.75
Weigelia Hendersonia 2-3 feet	.35	2.75	5.50
Witch Hazel 18-24 inch	.25	1.75	3.50

When you think of a park you associate it with a place of beauty, trees, shrubs and other plantings. We give special attention to our park orders in regard to quality stock, as such planting will be on display to represent their like kinds in our nursery.

2-3 feet

CHRISTMAS DECORATION

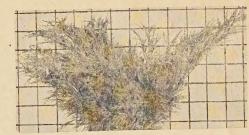
We are offering some of these small trees to you at very low prices so that you can grow them into large trees and you will then cut off the branches, sell them and still have the trees left for the same thing next year. Cutting off the branches does not mar the tree.

	Per 250	Per 1000
American Holly 6-12 inch	\$ 4.75	\$17.50
American Holly12-18 inch	7.00	25.00
American Holly18-24 inch	8.00	30.00
Hemlock Spruce 6-12 inch	4.00	15.00
Hemlock Spruce12-18 inch	6.00	20.00
Hemlock Spruce18-24 inch	7.00	25.00
Red Cedar 6-12 inch	3.75	12.00
Red Cedar12-18 inch	4.75	17.00
Red Cedar	7.00	25.00

CAPE JASMINE or GARDENIA.

This is the exquisitely fragrant, waxy white flower that everybody likes. It is half hardy and can be grown outdoors in summer and as a pot plant in winter in the north.

	Each	Per 10
8-10 inches	\$.75	\$6.50
10-12 inches	.90	8.00



Pfitzer Juniper

DENUDED LAND INCREASES

The original pineries of the South covered approximately 130,000,000 acres supporting a stand of 650,000,000 board feet of timber. Approximately 30,000,000 acres of this original pine timberland is now classed as denuded land, or 37 per cent of such land in the United States.

NOTICE!

Hand this special price list to your friends, but do not do so until you have sent in your own order. Your friends will thank you for it, and we will THANK YOU TOO.

Or better yet, when you send in your order send to us the names of those whom you think will want one of our catalogues and we will gladly mail them one.

If you are one of the millions who enjoy growing things as a delightful hobby you will be interested in listening to "The Old Dirt Dobber" who broadcasts garden information every Saturday morning over the entire network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The time is 10:30 to 11:00. Eastern Standard Time. He is an intimate personal friend of ours and you can depend on his advice and instructions.

ACRES BY THE MILLIONS

Michigan has 37 million acres of land area. Farm management specialists at Michigan State College estimate that about half of this is in the state's 196,000 farms. The remainder is in cutover land, woods, cities, towns, roads, streams and lakes. The southern six tiers of counties in the state have the largest proportion of the land in farms as compared with land usage in other counties in Michigan.

FRUIT TREES

Everyone that possibly can should, by all means, have at least a few fruit trees or a home orchard. At the very low prices these fruit trees are offered you we feel sure that you will want to order some trees right away. In a year or two you can have fruit from your own orchard and it is much nicer and more economical than going to the market for them. Consider this offer and send in your order now while our stock is complete.

APPLE TREES. Red June, Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Yellow Horse, Winesap, Stayman Winesap, Red Delicious, Limbertwig, Yates, Jonathan, Winter Banana, Yellow Delicious.

I	er 10	Per 25	Per 100
18-24 inches, 1 year	\$.75	\$1.50	\$ 5.50
2-3 feet, 1 year	1.25	2.50	8.00
3-4 feet, 1 year	1.50	3.00	10.00
3-4 feet, 2 year	2.00	4.00	12.50
4-5 feet, 2 year	2.50	5.00	17.50

PLUMS. Abundance, Burbank, Kelsey's Japan, Blue Damson, Wickson.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
18-24 inches	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$12.50
2-3 feet	2.00	4.00	17.50
3-4 feet		5.00	22.50

PEACHES, J. B. Belle of Georgia, Carman, Champion, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early, Elberta, Early Rose, J. H. Hale, Hiley, Heath Cling, Golden Jubilee, South Haven, Red Bird, Indian Blood, Shipper's Red, Shipper's Late, Greensboro, Mayflower, Rochester, White June.

	r er iv	1 61 79	1 61 100
18-24 inches	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$ 7.50
2-3 feet		2.50	10.00
3-4 feet	1.50	3.00	12.50
PEARS, Garber, Kieffer, Bartlett	, Pinea	ople.	

I	er 10	Per 25	Per 100
18-24 inches	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$12.50
2-3 feet		4.00	17.50
3-4 feet	2.50	5.00	22.50

GRAPES. Agawam, Catawba, Campbell's Early, Concord, Moore's Early, Niagara, Worden. Per 10 Per 25 Per 100

2 year		\$1.25	\$2.50	\$10.00
	catalog on other			
line of fruit and	berry plants th	at we a	re unable	to list
in this bulletin.				

WOULD WE FIGHT? We Certainly Would

IF A FOREIGN NATION CAME INTO THIS COUN-TRY AND ROBBED US OF OVER 400,000,000 worth of top black soil which required 1,000 years to build up one inch and made paupers of millions of our farmers as soil erosion has in the past fifty years?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE for the loss of over ONE HUNDRED MILLION ACRES of what was our best farm land by erosion? Over one hundred and twenty-five million acres practically destroyed by dust storms west of the Mississippi. Flood losses over one hundred million for the lack of trees to hold the water back and THOUSANDS of LIVES LOST.

Under the circumstances what could the Government do to save the farms still producing crops from being totally ruined but put 375,000 men planting trees, building dams, etc.?

We know what happened in Europe in the 15th century when no man was allowed to marry until he had planted so many trees, and the same thing that happened in China, India, and other treeless countries, would eventually happen here.

TAXPAYERS will pay billions for doing work farmers would gladly do themselves if NEWSPAPERS AND BUSINESS MEN WOULD EXPLAIN WHAT TREES MEAN TO A COUNTRY and encourage the work.

IF half our original softwood timber owned in 1900 was cut before 1930 as the Government claims and more trees were destroyed by prairie fires in 1932 on FIFTY-TWO MILLION ACRES than were planted by all forestry departments the past fifty years, and as it takes from 60 to 259 years for trees to grow large enough to make the assorted sizes of lumber we require, what will children of today use for lumber when they grow up

Witch Hazel

Witch Hazel

BETZ INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC. BETZ BLDG. - 440 STATE STREET TELEPHONE HAMMOND 5100 INDIANA HAMMOND, March 8, 1940

Mr. Austin Boyd Boyd Nursery Company McMinnville, Tennessee

It is with deep regret that I write you of the death of Mr. Frank S. Betz. He suffered another stroke on Tues-Dear Mr. Boyd: day, February 27th, and was buried a week ago today.

There is so much that could be said in tribute to him that now is so inadequate. The consolation lies in the that now is so inadequate. The consolation lies in the fact that his suffering is over and he is in what we are taught (and I believe) a happier world and with those he loved and knew that were called before he was.

I am enclosing herewith two inquiries for trees and might mention that we refer all interested parties to might mention that we refer all interested parties to no doubt our good friends, the Boyd Nursery Company. No doubt your spring rush has started, and I hope it brings you orders for every tree ready for sale.

The Late Mr. Frank S. Betz



DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

		Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
Ash, Green and White4-5	feet	\$2.75	\$6.50	\$22.50
	feet	3.50	8.00	32.50
Balm of Gilead3-4	feet	2.00	4.50	15.00
Balm of Gilead4-5	feet	3.50	8.00	32.50
Bladdernut, American3-4	feet	2.50	5.00	18.00
Bladdernut, American4-5	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Beech, American5-6	feet	4.50	7.75	25.00
Beech, American6-8	feet	7.50	14.75	45.00
Catalpa, Common4-5	feet	1.00	1.50	4.25
Catalpa, Common5-6	feet	1.50	3.00	10.00
Cockspur Thorn4-5	feet	9.00	15.00	50.00
Cockspur Thorn5-6	feet	12.00	20.00	75.00
Crab, Wild Sweet4-5	feet	5.50	12.00	45.00
	feet	6.50	13.75	50.00
Dogwood, White Flowering3-4	feet	4.25	9.00	32.50
Dogwood, White Flowering4-5		9.00	18.00	70.00



Black Walnut Logs-Money in the Bank

Dogwood, White Flowering5-6	feet	11.00	23.00	90.00	
Dogwood, Red Flowering2-3		10.00	22.00	85.00	
Dogwood, Red Flowering3-4		15.00	32.00	125.00	
Elm, American4-5		4.50	10.00	35.00	
Elm, American5-6	feet	6.50	12.75	47.50	
Elm, Chinese5-6	feet	5.00	10.00	35.00	
Elm, Chinese6-8	feet	6.50	14.00	50.00	
Fringe, White3-4	feet	5.50	12.00	40.00	
Fringe, White4-5	feet	7.50	15.00	55.00	
Great Silver Bell3-4		4.50	7.75	30.00	
Kentucky Coffee Tree3-4	feet	3.50	6.75	20.00	
Leatherwood3-4	feet	3.50	6.75	20.00	
Leatherwood4-5	feet	4.50	7.75	25.00	
Linden, American4-5	feet	4.50	7.75	25.00	
	feet	6.50	11.75	45.00	
Locust, Black4-5	feet	2.00	4.50	15.00	
Locust, Black5-6	feet	3.00	6.50	22.50	
Locust, Black6-8	feet	4.25	9.00	32.50	
Maple, Hard or Sugar5-6	feet	7.50	15.00	50.00	
Maple, Hard or Sugar6-7	feet	9.00	18.00	70.00	
Maple, Silver5-6	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00	
Maple Silver6-8	feet	4.25	9.00	32.50	

		I CI IO	1 (1 20	I CI LOO
Magnolia, Cucumber3-4	feet	4.50	10.00	30.00
Magnolia, Cucumber4-5	feet	5.50	12.00	35.00
Magnolia, Umbrella3-4		4.50	10.00	30.00
Magnolia, Umbrella4-5	feet	5.50	12.00	35.00
Peach, Flowering (red, pink				
and white)2-3	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Peach, Flowering (red, pink				
and white)3-4	feet	4.00	9.75	30.00
Persimmon, American4-5	feet	8.00	14.75	50.00
Poplar, Chinese Lombardy5-6	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Poplar, Chinese Lombardy6-8	feet	4.50	9.00	30.00
Poplar, Lombardy5-6	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Poplar, Lombardy6-8	feet	4.50	9.00	30.00
Red Bud 3-4	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Red Bud4-5		4.25	9.00	35.00
Red Bud5-6		5.50	12.00	40.00
Serviceberry (Amelanchier) 3-4		3.50	8.00	25.00
Serviceberry (Amelanchier) 4-5		4.50	9.00	30.00
Sourwood3-4		4.50	9.00	30.00
Sourwood4-5		7.50	15.00	50.00
Sweet Gum4-5		5.50	12.00	40.00
Sweet Gum5-6		6.50	12.75	45.00
Sycamore, American5-6	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Sycamore, American6-8	feet	4.50	10.00	35.00
Texas Umbrella3-4		5.50	10.75	40.00
Tree of Heaven 5-6		4.50	10.00	35.00
Tree of Heaven 6-8		5.50	12.00	40.00
Tulip Tree5-6		8.00	16.00	70.00
Tulip Tree6-8		10.00	23.75	90.00
Wahoo4-5		2.75	4.25	15.00
Walnut, Black3-4		2.00	4.00	15.00
Walnut, Black4-5	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Walnut, White3-4	feet	2.00	4.50	15.00
Walnut, White4-5	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Willow, Black4-5		2.50	5.00	20.00
Willow, Black		3.50	8.00	25.00
Yellow-wood3-4		4.00	8.00	25.00
Yellow-wood4-5		6.00	12.00	45.00
Tenow-wood4-5	reet	0.00	12.00	45.00
	1,17	* 10		

nk S. Betz was a unique, c character, generous for any bounds the public will agine. The guiding princisactive life were probably ical and sound to be fully ed or widely followed in

Per 10 Per 25 Per 100

TREES GONE, "GOODBYE BIRDS"!

When the trees are gone there will not be a place for the Birds to nest, which means more woes for people who have farms, yards and lawns. There will be more abandoned farms, more people to be taken care of by the taxpayers. These BIRD SAVE farmers over \$100,000,000

"GOVERNMENT experts report that, if all birds were exterminated today there would not be a man, woman nor child alive in three years.

"Many birds will eat their weight in insects daily. A pair of birds and their young have been found to consume from 300 to 10,000 insects in a single day. In the stomach of a single flicker Government experts found 5,000 ants. Martains and Swallows have been known to consume on an average of 3,000 mosquitoes in a day. It is claimed that one family of Jays will consume 1,000,000 caterpillars in a season. Sparrows are accredited with saving the farmers of this country more than \$100,000,000 annually by their destruction of insects and weed seed. It is estimated that in Massachusetts alone birds destroy from May until September, 21,000 bushels of insects daily and in New York 3,000,000 bushels annually.

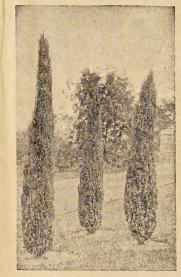
"This enormous consumption of insects and weed seed is made possible because or the rapid digestion of birds. Food, it is stated, passes through the process of digestion in birds in from twenty to ninety minutes.

SMALL EVERGREENS

Funeral Services Friday.

Frank R. include two sone grand, six grand.

	Per 25	Per 100
Juniper, Virginia, Red Cedar 6-12 inch	\$.75	\$ 2.00
Juniper, Virginia, Red Cedar12-18 inch	1.10	3.00
Juniper, Virginia, Red Cedar18-24 inch	1.50	4.50
Juniper, Irish, transplants 6- 8 inch	4.00	10.00
Juniper, Irish, transplants 8-12 inch	5.00	12.00
Juniper, Pfitzer6- 8 inch	5.50	15.00
Juniper, Pfitzer8-10 inch	6.00	17.00
Juniper, Trailing 6- 8 inch	3.50	10.00
Juniper, Trailing 8-10 inch	4.00	12.50
Arborvitea, American 4- 8 inch	3.50	7.50
Arborvitea, American 8-12 inch	4.25	10.00
Arborvitea, American12-15 inch	5.00	12.00
Arborvitea, Chinese 8-12 inch	6.25	16.00





Irish Juniper

Greek Juniper

Arborvitea, Chinese	7.00	18.00
Holly, American 6-12 inch	1.25	2.25
Holly, American 12-18 inch	1.75	3.00
Holly, American 18-24 inch	2.25	3.50
Laurel, Mountain 6-12 inch	1.00	2.50
Laurel, Mountain	1.50	3.50
Rhododendron, Maximum 6-12 inch	1.00	2.50
Rhododendron, Maximum12-18 inch	1.50	3.50
Rhododendron, Maximum 18-24 inch	2.00	4.75
Abelia Grandiflora	4.50	14.75
Abelia Grandiflora12-18 inch	5.50	17.50
Pine, Austrian 4- 8 inch	3.50	7.50
Pine, Austrian 8-12 inch	4.00	10.00
Pine, Austrian 12-15 inch	5.50	17.50
Pine, Mugho 4- 6 inch	2.00	6.00
Pine, Mugho 6- 8 inch	2.75	8.00
Pine, Scotch	4.00	10.00
Pine, Scotch 8-12 inch	5.00	15.00
Pine, Shortleaf 6-12 inch	.75	1.00
Pine, Shortleaf12-18 inch	1.25	2.00
Pine, Virginiana 6-12 inch	.75	1.00
Pine, Virginiana	1.25	2.00
Spruce, Norway, transplants 4- 6 inch	3.50	7.50
Spruce, Norway, transplants 6- 8 inch	5.00	12.00
Spruce, White 4- 6 inch	1.50	4.50
Spruce, White 6- 8 inch	2.50	5.50
Spruce, Black Hill 4- 6 inch	2.00	5.00
Spruce, Black Hill 6-8 inch	2.75	6.00
Spruce, Hemlock 3- 6 inch	.75	2.00
Spruce, Hemlock 6-12 inch	1.00	2.50
Spruce, Hemlock	1.25	4.00
Fir, Balsam 4- 6 inch	4.75	15.00
Fir, Douglas 4- 6 inch	3.50	9.00

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS FOR REFORESTATION

REFURI	72.1	AI		7	
Ash, Green and White	12-18	inch	\$.50	Per 100 \$1.00	\$2.00
Ash, Green and White1 Ash, Green and White	2-3	feet	.75 1.00	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$	$\frac{3.75}{6.75}$
Beech, American	6-12	inch	.50 .65	1.00 1.50	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$
Beech, American1 Birch, River	8-24	inch	.75	2.00	3.75
Birch, River1	2-18	inch	.65	1.50 2.00	$\frac{3.00}{3.75}$
Birch, River1 Buckeye	6-12	inch	1.00 .50	$\frac{3.00}{1.00}$	$\frac{6.75}{2.00}$
Buckeye 1 Buckeye 1			.75 1.00	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$	$\frac{3.75}{6.50}$
Butternut1	6-12	inch	.75 1.00	2.00	$\frac{3.75}{6.00}$
Butternut 1 Caragana 1	18-24	inch	1.25	4.00 2.50	7.65
Caragana	18-24	inch	1.00	3.00	6.00
Catalpa Speciosa	12-18	inch	.30 .50	.40	.90 1.25
Catalpa Speciosa	6-12	inch	$\begin{array}{c} .65 \\ 1.00 \end{array}$	$\frac{1.00}{3.00}$	$\frac{2.00}{6.75}$
Cherry, Wild Black Coffee Tree (Ky)	12-18	inch	$\frac{1.25}{6.00}$	$\frac{3.75}{12.50}$	7.50 25.00
Coffee Tree (Kv)	18-24	inch	7.50 .75	$15.00 \\ 2.00$	27.50 3.75
Dogwood, White Flower'g Dogwood, White Flower'g Dogwood, White Flower'g	12-18	inch	$1.00 \\ 1.25$	3.00 4.00	6.25 8.50
Elm, American	6-12	inch	.50	1.00	2.00
Elm, American Elm, American	18-24	inch	.65 .75	$\frac{1.50}{2.00}$	3.00 4.00
Elm, Chinese	12-18	inch	.75 1.00	$\frac{2.00}{3.00}$	3.75 6.25
Elm, Chinese Elm, Corkbark	$18-24 \\ 6-12$	inch	1.25	$\frac{4.00}{1.00}$	8.50 2.00
Elm, Corkbark Elm, Slippery	12 - 18	inch	.65	$1.50 \\ 1.00$	4.00
Elm, Slippery	12 - 18	inch	.65 3.50	1.50	4.00
Fringe Tree, White	12 - 18	inch	4.50	12.50	25.00
Hackberry Hackberry	12-18	inch	.65	$1.00 \\ 1.25$	2.00
Hackberry Hickory	6-12	inch	.75 1.00		6.73
Hickory Hornbeam	$\frac{12-18}{12-18}$	inch	$1.75 \\ 1.00$	$\frac{5.00}{2.50}$	9.75
Hornbeam Linden, American	18-24	inch	1.25 .90	4.00 1.75	7.50 2.75
Linden, American Locust, Black	12 - 18	inch	1.00	3.00	6.75
Locust, Black	12 - 18	inch	.65	.90	1.73
Locust, Black Locust, Honey	6-12	inch		1.25 1.00	2.50
Locust, Honey Locust, Honey Maple, Red or Scarlet	12-18 18-24	inch	.65 .75	$\frac{1.25}{1.50}$	2.50 3.00
Maple, Red or Scarlet	$12-18 \\ 18-24$	inch	.65 .90	$1.25 \\ 1.75$	$\frac{2.50}{2.75}$
Maple, Hard or Sugar Maple, Hard or Sugar	6-12	inch	.50	.90 1.50	1.75 3.00
Maple, Hard or Sugar	18-24	inch	.75 .50	2.00	4.00
Maple, Silver Maple, Silver	18 - 24	inch	.65 .75	1.50 2.00	3.00
Magnolia, Big Leaf	6-12	inch	.90 1.00	2.50 3.00	6.00
Magnolia, Big Leaf	6-12	inch	.90	2.50	6.75
Magnolia, Cucumber Tree Magnolia, Umbrella Tree	12-18 12-18	inch	1.00 1.00	3.00	6.75
Magnolia, Umbrella Tree Maidenhair Tree	6-12	inch	$\frac{1.25}{2.00}$	4.00 4.50	7.50 9.00
Maidenhair Tree	12 - 18	inch	2.50 .65	$\frac{6.00}{1.25}$	12.00 2.50
Mulberry, Black	12 - 18	inch	.75 .65	$\frac{2.00}{1.25}$	$\frac{4.00}{2.50}$
Mulberry, Red	18-24	inch	.75 .65	$\frac{2.00}{1.25}$	4.00 2.50
Mulberry, RussianOak, Chestnut	18 - 24	inch	.75 1.00	$\frac{2.00}{2.50}$	4.00 6.00
Oak, Chestnut Oak, Red	18 - 24	inch	1.25 1.50	3.00 3.50	6.75
Oak, Red	18-24	inch	2.00 1.00	4.00 3.50	7.50 6.00
Oak, White	18-24	inch	1.75	5.00	9.75
Orange, Osage	12-18	inch	.50 .65	$\frac{1.00}{1.25}$	$\frac{2.00}{2.50}$
Orange, Osage	18-24 6-12	inch	.75 1.25	$\frac{1.50}{3.00}$	3.00 6.00
Olive, Russian	12-18	inch	$1.50 \\ 1.00$	$\frac{3.50}{2.00}$	6.75 4.00
Paw Paw	12-18 6-12	inch	1.25 .90	$\frac{3.00}{1.75}$	6.00 2.75
Pea Tree, Siberian Persimmon, American	12-18	inch	1.00 .50	3.00 .75	6.00
Persimmon, American	12-18	inch	.65 .75	$\frac{1.00}{2.00}$	2.00
Poplar, Chinese Lombardy1	12-18	inch	.75	1.75	3.25
Poplar, Chinese Lombardy Poplar, Lombardy	12-18	inch	1.00	2.50	4.25
Poplar, Yellow	6-12	inch	1.00 .50	2.50 .75	4.75 1.60
Poplar, Yellow	2-18 8-24	inch	.65 .75	$\frac{1.00}{2.00}$	$\frac{2.00}{4.00}$
Red Bud1	6-12	inch	.65 .75	$1.25 \\ 1.75$	$\frac{2.50}{3.75}$
Red Bud1 Sassafras1	8-24	inch	1.00	$\frac{2.50}{1.75}$	$\frac{5.00}{2.75}$
Sassafras 1 Silk Tree (Mimosa)	8-24	inch	$\frac{1.00}{2.25}$	2.50	5.00 12.00
Silk Tree (Mimosa)1	2-18	inch	2.50	7.00	14.00
Smoke Tree1	2-18	inch	1.00 1.25	2.50 3.75	5.25 7.25
Sourwood1	8-24	inch	.75 1.00	$\frac{2.00}{2.50}$	$\frac{4.00}{5.75}$
Sweet Gum1	2-18 8-24	inch	.75 1.00	2.00 3.00	$\frac{4.00}{6.25}$
Sycamore, American	6-12	inch	.50	.90 - 1.50	
Texas Umbrella	2-18	inch	1.00 1.25	2.50	5.75 7.50
Tree of Heaven1	2-18	inch	.75	2.00	3.75
Tree of Heaven1 Walnut, Black	6-12	inch	1.00	2.50	6.00 3.75
Walnut, Black1 Walnut, Black1	8-24	inch	$\frac{1.00}{1.25}$	$\frac{3.00}{4.00}$	$6.00 \\ 7.65$
Walnut, White			.75	2.00	3.75
	-	-			

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
Walnut, White12-18 inch	1.00	3.00	6.00
Walnut, White18-24 inch	1.25	4.00	7.65
Willow, Weeping12-18 inch	1.25	3.00	6.00
Willow Weening 18-24 inch	1.50	3.25	6.75

TULIP TREE OR YELLOW POPLAR

The Yellow Poplar is one of our most rapid growing trees. When fully matured will reach a height from 80 to 100 feet. It is hardy, ornamental, of pyramidal shape, with handsome Poplaria and tulip-like for the land of the l Park and Roadside planting. It is also a good forest tree. The timber is soft, fine-grained, light yellow wood and is used quite extensively in carpentry for furniture, weather-boarding, window frames, boats, baseboards and many other uses too numerous to mention other uses too numerous to mention.

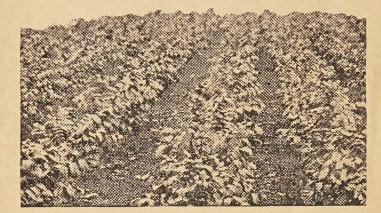
	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250	Per 1000
6-12 inch	\$.50	\$.75	\$1.60	\$ 5.00
12-18 inch		1.00	2.00	7.00
18-24 inch		2.00	4.00	12.00
2- 3 feet .	1.00	3.00	6.00	18.00

BLACK WALNUT

The Black Walnut is one of our most valuable trees. It is quite adaptable to various soils and climates and is found in almost every state in the United States.

The wood from the Black Walnut is valuable for making all kinds of furniture, also gunstocks, automobile steering wheels and numerous other things. It has many good qualities, the wood is hard, heavy, moderately straightgrained and strong.

Black Walnut Seedlings are easily transplanted, as they have a good strong root system. They are usually planted about six to eight feet apart, each way, and after two or three years the ground can be used as a pasture and at the same time the trees will be developing into some valuable timber.



Black Walnut Seedlings

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250	Per 1000
6-12 inch	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$12.00
12-18 inch	1.00	3.00	6.00	18.00
	1.25	4.00	7.65	25.00
2- 3 feet	1.50	4.50	9.00	30.00

BIRD SPECIAL

No. N

FEED THE BIRDS

12 PLANTS—12 TO 18 INCHES HIGH

- CHOKEBERRY. Black Fruit.
- STRAWBERRY BUSH. Red Fruit. CORALBERRY. Dark Red Fruit.
- BEAUTYBERRY. Purple Fruit.
- WINTERBERRY. Red Fruit.
- AMERICAN ELDER. Bluish-purple Fruit.

For \$1.65

UNSIGHTLY PLACES

DO YOU have old buildings or unsightly things around your place that you would like to hide from the public eye? Then why not plant hedge plants? The Privets make very attractive hedge and they quickly grow up and make a fine screen. Barberry hedges are very attractive around drives, planted between houses or as a front hedge. It doesn't cost much to beautify our homes and with a few shrubs and trees scattered about we can make it much more attractive and it just adds something to it that you don't see around houses that are not planted. It seems more liveable.

Even if you can't get everything you want, order a few things now, then maybe a little later you can see your way clear to get other plants, and in a very short time you will have your home very attractively planted. This is something to think about. You can start planting anytime now, the weather is fine and the sooner you get your plants in the sooner you will see a big improvement. Make your property more valuable.

Real Estate dealers will tell you that when selling a house they have much more difficulty in selling homes that are not planted than those that are planted, and, too, those that are planted bring a much better price.

TREES—INSURANCE

(Nashville Banner, March 2, 1940)

A news dispatch from Henry County practically writes its own editorial. Its subject: "Old Age Insurance, via

Twenty-five years ago a present member of the County Court, and businessman, secured five acres of badly eroded land. On it he set out black locust seedlings. Last week he sold \$1,900 worth of locust posts from the tract that cost him, including everything, \$125 over the entire period. The net profit from his forethought and investment of personal effort was \$1,775.

Trees are a good investment, and it is good news that Tennessee farmers are setting out increasing thousands of acres each year.

FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR LANDSCAPING AND HEDGES

	Par 95	Per 100	Per 250
Althea, Rose of Sharon12-18 inch	\$ 90	\$1.75	\$2.75
Althea, Rose of Sharon18-24 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00
Barberry, Japanese 9-12 inch	.90	1.75	3.25
Barberry, Japanese12-15 inch	1.25	3.75 4.50	5.25 8.25
Barberry, Red Leaf 6- 9 inch Barberry, Red Leaf 9-12 inch	$\frac{1.75}{2.00}$	5.00	9.75
Beautyberry, American12-18 inch	.90	1.75	2.75
Beautyberry, American18-24 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00
Button Bush12-18 inch	$1.00 \\ 1.50$	2.50 4.50	5.00 8.25
Button Bush18-24 inch Calycanthus, Sweet Shrub12-18 inch	.90	1.75	2.75
Calycanthus, Sweet Shrub18-24 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00
Chokeberry, Red & Black, 12-18 inch	.90	1.75	2.75
Chokeberry, Red & Black. 18-24 inch	1.00 .75	$\frac{2.50}{1.25}$	5.00 2.50
Chaste Tree, Vitex	.90	1.75	2.75
Coralberry 6-12 inch	.75	1.25	2.50
Coralberry12-18 inch	.90	1.75	2.75
Devil's Walkingstick12-18 inch	$1.50 \\ 1.75$	4.00 4.50	7.50 7.75
Devil's Walkingstick	1.75	4.50	7.75
Deutzia 12-18 inch	1.25	3.25	6.00
Dogwood, Red Bark12-18 inch Dogwood, Red Bark18-24 inch	.90	1.75	2.75
Dogwood, Red Bark18-24 inch	1.00 .65	$\frac{2.50}{1.00}$	$\frac{5.00}{2.00}$
Elder, Common 6-12 inch Elder, Common 12-18 inch	.75	1.25	2.50
Euonymus, Brook12-18 inch	.90	1.75	2.75
Euonymus, Brook18-24 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00
False Indigo 6-12 inch	.90 1.00	$\frac{1.50}{2.00}$	3.00 3.75
False Indigo 12-18 inch Forsythia 6-12 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00
Forsythia 12-18 inch	1.25	3.00	6.75
Hazlenut 6-12 inch	1.75	4.50	7.75
Hazlenut 12-18 inch	$\frac{2.00}{1.25}$	$\frac{6.00}{3.00}$	$12.00 \\ 6.75$
Hydrangea, native 12-18 inch	1.50	4.50	7.75
Hydrangea, Oakleaf12-18 inch	1.50	4.50	7.75
Hydrangea, native	1.75	5.50	9.75
Hypericum 12-18 inch	$\frac{1.25}{1.00}$	$\frac{3.50}{2.00}$	6.75 3.75
Honeysuckle, Winter 6-12 inch Honeysuckle, Winter 12-18 inch	1.25	2.75	5.25
Honeysuckle, W.Tartarian12-18 inch	1.25	2.75	5.25
Honeysuckle, W.Tartarian18-24 inch	1.50	3.25	6.25
Haw, Black	$1.25 \\ 1.50$	$\frac{2.75}{3.50}$	5.25 6.75
Haw, Black	1.00	$\frac{3.50}{2.50}$	5.00
Japanese Quince12-18 inch	1.25	3.00	5.75
Lilac, Persian12-18 inch	1.50	5.50	9.75
Lilac, Persian 18-24 inch	2.25	6.50	12.25
Locust, Moss or Rose Acacia12-18 inch	.75	1.50	3.00
Locust, Moss or Rose Acacia			
Acacia 18-24 inch	.90	1.75	3.25
Mallow Marvels	.90 1.00	$\frac{2.00}{2.25}$	$\frac{3.25}{4.25}$
Mock Orange12-18 inch	1.25	2.75	5.25
Pearl Bush 6-12 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00
Pearl Bush 12-18 inch	1.50	$\frac{4.50}{2.50}$	8.75 4.75
Spice Bush 12-18 inch Spice Bush 18-24 inch	$\frac{1.00}{1.25}$	3.75	5.25
Sumac, Fragrant 6-12 inch	.90	1.75	3.00
Sumac, Fragrant12-18 inch	1.25	2.75	5.25
Sumac, Shining 6-12 inch	.65	1.00	2.00
Sumac, Shining	.75 .65	$\frac{1.25}{1.00}$	$\frac{2.50}{2.00}$
Sumac, Smooth 12-18 inch	.75	1.25	2.50
Sumac, Staghorn 6-12 inch	.65	1.00	2.00
Sumac, Staghorn	.75 .75	$1.25 \\ 1.50$	$\frac{2.50}{3.00}$
Spirea Van Houttei12-18 inch	.90	1.75	3.25
Snowberry, Red 6-12 inch	.75	1.50	3.00
Snowberry, Red12-18 inch	.90	1.75	3.25
Snowberry, White12-18 inch Tamarix18-24 inch	$\frac{2.50}{2.75}$	7.25 8.50	$13.75 \\ 15.00$
Weigela 6-12 inch	1.00	2.25	4.25
Weigela12-18 inch	1.25	2.75	5.25
Witch Hazel 6-9 inch	1.25	3.50	6.75
Witch Hazel 9-12 inch Winterberry 12-18 inch	1.50	$\frac{4.50}{1.75}$	8.75 2.75
Winterberry	1.00	2.50	4.75
Yucca 2 yr.	1.50	4.50	8.75

WINDBREAK COLLECTION

No. M

3 TO 4 FEET HIGH 20 LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall Growing.

\$2.35

BETZ TREE SPECIAL

No. B

90 FLOWERING AND SHADE TREES 2 TO 4 FEET HIGH

RED BUD. Reddish Pink Flowers. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. White Flowers. CHINESE ELM. Fast growing, drought resistant shade

SWEET GUM. Rugged bark, brilliant autumn coloring

AMERICAN BEECH. Grayish-White bark. TULIP POPLAR. Tulip shaped flowers. BLACK WALNUT. Edible nuts, good for shade. AMERICAN SYCAMORE. Grayish, scaly bark.

SILVER LEAF MAPLE. Good for shade, rapid growing. Ten each of the above varieties.

All for \$6.45

DID YOU KNOW that 2,000,000 acres of our valued soil in the Tennessee Valley is badly gullied and another million is going the same way unless they can be protected?

VINES

	Par 95	Per 100	Per 250
		\$3.00	\$6.00
	$1.00 \\ 1.75$	5.00	9.75
Bitters weet, Timerream, 2 jr. seeding	1.25	3.50	6.75
Bittersweet, Oriental, 1 yr. seedling			30.00
Bittersweet, Oriental, 2 yr. transplts	5.00	15.00	
Clematis, Virginiana, 1 yr.	2.00	6.00	12.00
Crossvine, 2 yr.	1.50	4.00	8.00
Dutchman Pipevine, 1 yr	1.50	4.00	8.00
Grape, Fox, 1 yr. seedling	1.00	3.00	6.00
Grape, Frost, 1 yr. seedling	1.00	3.00	6.00
Grape, Muscadine, 1 yr. seedling	.90	2.25	4.25
Grape, Summer, 1 yr. seedling	.90	2.25	4.25
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, medium	.75	2.00	4.00
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, transplants	1.75	5.00	9.75
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet, medium	.75	2.00	4.00
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet, transpl.	2.00	6.00	11.75
Kudzu Vine, 2 yr. seedling	.90	2.25	4.25
Kudzu Vine, transplants heavy	2.25	7.00	15.00
Passion Flower, 1 yr. seedling	.90	2.25	4.25
Trumpet Creeper, 1 yr.	.75	2.00	4.00
Trumpet Creeper, transplants	2.00	6.00	11.75
Virginia Creeper, 1 yr. seedlings	1.00	3.25	7.50
Virginia Creeper, transplants	2.50	8.00	15.75
Vinca Minor, 1 yr	.90	2.25	4.25
Vinca Minor, transplants	2.25	7.50	14.75
Wisteria, Chinese Blue, 1 yr. seedlings	1.50	4.00	7.75
Wisteria, Chinese White, 1 yr. seedlings	1.75	5.00	9.75
Wisteria, Chinese White, I ji. Seedings		, , , , ,	,

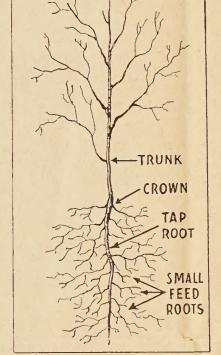
HOW TO PLANT SMALL TREES

If you buy trees and want them to live, FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS.

Trees can be successfully planted either spring or fall, when the ground is wet and the weather is cool.

When trees are received, remove the wrapper and put the roots in water until planted. DO NOT ALLOW THE AIR TO STRIKE THE ROOTS, as this will dry them out quickly. If you are not ready to plant, set the roots in a trench, water well and cover with soil until time to plant.

Soil should be prepared by plowing or by hand for small areas; if possible mix some fertilizer with the soil before planting. Spread the roots out so that they will not be bunched in the hole and don't be afraid to make the hole a little larger than necessary. Water if the ground is dry, pull the soil around the small trunk and then next day tamp the soil well with your



root. Plant each tree just a little deeper than it came

out of the nursery.

TREES GONE, "GOODBYE **MOISTURE!**"

That trees throw off untold billions of gallons of water daily, which is returned as rain? From each pound of dry leaves from an ash tree 1,018 gallons of water are thrown off yearly? Birch 918, Maple 611, Elm 822 and

Now, gentlemen, you have the opportunity to spend a few dollars to prevent your farm from washing away and it will save your children and grandchildren from spending millions and at the same time you will be growing a crop of trees that will pay big dividends within a very few years.

We require lumber for rebuilding and repairing over 4,000,000 houses and barns on farms and villages where 95 percent of the buildings are of lumber. It is TRUE that we need billions of trees planted throughout the United States for the use of Shade, Birds, Fuel, and Water

Practically all European countries import from 75 to 90 percent of the timber they use. They have no land on which to grow trees and as we have millions of acres of land with water, railroad and other facilities for getting the logs to the mills there is no reason why we should not supply Europe with lumber for all time to come if we put our idle land to work.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, one of the greatest lumber states, at one time had 28,000,000 acres of the finest virgin timber. Today they have less than 5,000 000. Their output for many years has been over two billion feet yearly.

On April 5, 1932, for the first time in the United States. almost 40,000 farmers (about 200,000 souls) lost their farms in one day for non-payment of taxes. While these farmers had timber to sell they were happy and paid their bills, and when the men in the cities got their hands on this money they, too, were happy, but like millions who smile when they say, "Make your idle land bring in an income," they had an idea there was enough timber to last while they lived and that farmers would be able to pay their bills and their children would get by some way, trees or no trees.

40.000 ACRES OF FARM LAND SOLD BY THE STATE OR VIRGINIA on January 9, 1933, for 1931 taxes. Had these farmers planted trees on their land 50 years ago they could cut and plant each year and have a perpetual income for all time.

If you invest your money in old mother earth it is safe. provided you do your duty in helping nature provide for the soil. If it is taken the right care of it will pay you big for your investment, even if you have one of the poorest farms in the country to start with.

Attention to Special Collections

Realizing the fact that many people are interested in various types of Shrubs and Trees, but quite a number do not know the exact variety of plant they want, for that reason we are putting in this Bulletin quite a number of "Collections" and have made the prices very reasonable on them.

WHY DO FOREST TREES CHECK EROSION?

Dead leaves of the forest floor protect the ground underneath making the ground porous. Water dripping from the trees is not able to strike the ground and stir up mud that would seal up this porous condition.

WHAT CAUSES SPRINGS TO DRY UP?

For the want of ground cover such as leaves, decayed wood, and tree roots to open up the ground enabling a reservoir under ground.

WHAT CAUSES FLOODS?

Most of our timberland is in the hilly section. When the timber has been removed, there is nothing to check the water, similar to water coming off a tin roof.

WHY DO FLOODS RUIN BOTTOM LAND?

There has been a time when a gentle overflow was considered helpful, but now streams are so swift that much damage is done, washing top soil away and leaving subsoil deposit that is void of plant food.

WHY DOESN'T IT RAIN IN A DESERT?

Trees hold moisture in the ground and throw off a vapor that causes rain.

DID YOU KNOW that Indians were very careful with fire and appreciated wild life and forestry much more than

the white man?

Over ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE MILLION TREES, WALNUTS and TREE SEED have been planted by over 500,000 pupils and many who at first smiled at the idea, after they learned that over 50% of our standing timber had been cut or destroyed by fire since 1870, turned out to be enthusiastic tree planters.

Over 2,000,000 trees and tree seed were planted by pupils in Lake County, Ind., in 1929, over 8,000,000 in 1930, in 1931 over two and a half times more black walnuts than were planted in the County and over five times more in the State than were planted by all state nurseries combined in the United States for one year.

This tree planting proposition has added millions of dollars of wealth to the state of Indiana. You, too, can do this for your county, city and state!

Teach our school children the importance of planting trees. Help them work out a school program for planting evergreen and deciduous trees in your vicinity.

ERODED GULLIES

Gullies that look beyond redemption can be completely restored by the use of Hall's (Ground Covering) Honeysuckle. Hall's Honeysuckle is being used extensively by railroads to hold steep banks, also the highway departments have found Honeysuckle to be the most satisfactory for checking erosion.

BERRY BEARING PLANTS FOR BIRDS

Per 10 Per 25 Per 100

Amelanchier (Shadblow)	1-2	feet	\$.75		\$ 4.00
Amelanchier (Shadblow Aronia (Chokeberry)1	3-4	feet	3.50	8.00	25.00
Aronia (Chokeberry)1	2-18	inch	.50	.90	1.75
Aronia (Chokeberry)	2-3	feet	1.50	3.25	
Barberry, Japanese1	5-18	inch	1.00	1.50	4.00
Barberry, Japanese1	8-24	inch	1.50	3.00	12.50
Callicarpa Americana1	2-18	inch	.50	.90	1.75
Callicarpa Americana	2-3	feet	2.00	4.00	12.00
Celastrus (Bittersweet)1	yr. s	ldgs.	.90	1.25	3.50
Celastrus (Bittersweet)1 Celastrus (Bittersweet)2 Dogwood, Red Bark1	yr. ti	rans.	2.25	5.00	
Dogwood, Red Bark1	2-18	inch	.50	.90	1.75
Dogwood, Red Bark	2-3	feet	.75	1.50	4.00
Dogwood, Red Bark1	2-18	inch	.50	.90	1.75
Winterherry	2-3	feet	1.25	2.00	5.50
Cherry, Wild Black	2-18	inch	.90	1.25	3.75
Cherry, Wild Black	3-4	feet	1.75	3.50	
Privet, lbota1	2-18	inch	.65	1.00	
Privet, Ibota	2-3	feet	1.25	2.25	
Sumac1	2-18	inch	.50	.75	1.25
Sumac 1	8-24	inch	.75	1.50	4.00
Coralberry1	2-18	inch	.50	.75	1.25
Coralberry	2-3	feet	1.50	3.25	10.00
Sparkleberry1	2-18	inch	.75	1.50	4.00
Sparkleberry	2-3	feet	2.00	4.00	12.00
Highbush Blueberry1	12-18	inch	.65	1.00	3.00
Highbush Blueberry	2-3	feet	1.50	3.00	9.00
Highbush BlueberryBlack Haw	2-18	inch	.90	1.25	2.75
Black Haw	2-3	feet	1.75	3.50	12.50
American Persimmon			.65	1.00	2.00
American Persimmon			8.00	14.75	25.09
Blackberry (native)	Suc	ckers		.75	1.50
Paw Paw	12-18	inch	.90	1.25	
Paw Paw	3-4	feet	1.50	3.25	
Paw Paw Hackberry	12-18	inch	.40	,65	1.25
Hackberry	2-3	feet	1.00	1.50	4.00
Wild Sweet Crab.	1-2	feet	1.25	2.25	
Wild Sweet Crab	2-3	feet	4.50	10.00	
Wild Sweet Crab.	12-18	inch	.40	.65	
Mulberry	2-3	feet	.90	1.25	3.00
Spice Bush	12-18	inch	.65	1.00	
Spice Bush Spice Bush Aralia Spinosa	18-24	inch	90	1.25	
Aralia Spinosa	12-18	inch	90	1.25	3.00
Aralia Spinosa	2-3	feet	1.75	2.75	8.00
Strawberry Bush	12-18	inch	.50	.90	1.75
Strawberry Bush	18-24	inch	.65	1.00	
Southern Buckthorn		inch	.65	1.00	
Southern Buckthorn			.75	1.50	
Bush Honeysuckle			.90	1.75	
Bush Honevsuckle			2.00	4.50	
Common Elder		inch	.50	.90	
Common Elder		feet	2.00	3.50	
Common Lines	0-3	1001	4.00	0.00	10.00

HEDGE PLANTS

Plant a hedge fence. It will cost you less than the cheapest fence you can build; it will outwear the best fence you can build; it will look better than any fence you can

We are large growers of hedge plants, and are hereby enabled to make the following very low prices:

PRIVET AMUR RIVER SOUTH (Southern Evergreen).

The most popular of the privet in the South which is almost evergreen. Rich green foliage, compact in growth. Do not plant north of the Ohio River.

Per 8	25 Per 100	Per 250
12-18 inches, branched\$.7	5 \$2.50	\$5.00
18-24 inches, branched 1.0	0 2.75	6.00
2-3 feet, branched 1.2	25 4.50	8.00

PRIVET AMUR RIVER NORTH. A valuable plant for hedges and borders, which is very hardy in any section. It has large green leaves that will stand trimming to almost any extent.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
12-18 inches, branched	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$6.00
18-24 inches, branched	1.25	4.00	8.00
2-3 feet, branched	1.50	5.00	10.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This plant is very popular in the North and East and it is also used in the South for screening purposes where tall heavy hedge is needed. It has dark glossy green leaves which shed in the fall.

Per 25	Per 100	Let 200
12-18 inches branched \$.75	\$2.50	\$5.00
18-24 inches, branched 1.00		6.00
2-3 feet, branched 1.25	4.50	8.00

The neglect of our present generation will cause suffering and hardships on the coming population. We have destroyed land and timber so why not do something to restore it. Our public schools can do nothing more important than teaching our boys and girls the importance of preserving our natural resources and the importance of giving back the things that we have ruthlessly taken. We are doing our part by growing millions of tree seedlings and offering them at a very low price. The Government is doing a splendid work in reforestation, but it will be impossible for them to do this job alone. Our appeal to you is for immediate action before our soil becomes further damaged by erosion.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

Trees per Acre	Trees per Acre
4x4 feet apart2785	10x10 feet apart435
6x6 feet apart1210	12x12 feet apart302
8x8 feet apart 649	14x14 feet apart222

BUILD BRUSH DAMS

The soil that is washing away must be stopped and it is up to the individuals to put a stop to it, and we are suggesting some ways that are cheap and still the best that we know of to put a stop to gullies and hillsides washing away. Get the brush if possible when the leaves are on the trees or branches of the trees and stick them crosswise of the ditches, driving some stakes so as to hold the brush, and it will start holding the dirt that is washing away, and if you wish, if the gullies be very bad, another thing to do would be get some Hall's Honeysuckle vines, plant in the ditches above and also below the dams, and they will be very helpful in holding the dirt that is heading down stream.

FOREST PLANTING SPEEDED

Planted acreage on national forest lands will pass the million-acre mark this spring. January 1, 1940, it stood at 946,574 acres, including 131,707 acres planted in 1939. In the past five years the United States Forest Service has been able to make use of considerable relief labor, and the forest plantings have averaged more than 160,000 acres per year. This yearly average is greater than the total of the plantings before 1935.

With a million acres planted, the Forest Service estimates there are still about three and one-half million acres in need of planting in the national forests, primarily be-

cause fires have destroyed the forest cover, leaving no seed trees for natural reproduction.

SOUTHERN TREES IMPORTANT

Farm forestry in the South is of the utmost importance to future timber production. It is estimated that one-third of the timberland area is owned by farmers and that onehalf of the total annual cut of Southern pine is obtained from these farm timberland holdings. The lumber industry holds a high position in the economic life of the Southern states and it is important from this economic standpoint that the farm timberlands be given proper forest management for a future crop of trees.

GULLIES DESTROY LAND

It is estimated that approximately 17,500,000 acres of land in the United States formerly cultivated has been destroyed by gullying. These gullies make the land worthless for growing agricultural crops. The roots, leaves and debris from trees hold soil in place and retard erosion.

The well-to-do farmer can easily afford to set aside and maintain a portion of his farm as farm woods while the farmer with less means cannot afford to lose the benefits to be derived from one.

The railroads of the United States use about 50,000,000 new wood ties every year.

In this country we use 500,000,000 fence posts each year.

Ninety million Americans live in frame houses. Forty per cent of our industrial plants use wood as a primary raw material.

Ninety per cent of the houses of the world are still being made of wood.